FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

X. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1837. [NO. 1038.

D PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
ward J. Hale,
nnum, if paid in advance;
ring the year of subscrip-
at the end of the year.

ENTS inserted for sixty cents
first, and thirty cents for each
tion. Advertisers are requested
r of insertions desired, or they
till forbid, and charged accord

Editor must be post paid.

Property for sale.

r will sell one half of the lower
AW MILL, situated 7 miles from
he road to Wilmington. It is in
nd now constantly running.
t of LAND on Little Rock-
48 acres, situated about 7 miles
nown as the Black Land.
apply to
H. R. BEATTY.
le, April 19, 1837. 37-2w.

REWARD.

n the 30th of January, a negro
JACOB; he is rather yellow
years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches
178 lbs. He las lost some of
a scar on one of his thumbs and
rehead or side of his face.
o was raised in Sampson County,
old by John Brown to one ——
is supposed has made his way
ction. A reward of Ten Dollars
r his apprehension and confine-
hat I get him again.
E. W. HARRISON.
ings, S. C., *April* 7. 37-2*m*

riff's Sales.

d at the Court House in Lumber-
e fourth Monday of May next, the
of LAND, or so much of each as
t to satisfy the Taxes due thereon
; together with costs and charges
, viz: a Tract containing
TAX
umber river, adjoining Wat.
attle's estate, listed by Tho-
num Lowrie, Adm'r of James Lowrie,
$2 64
nt Islands, adjoining West
man, listed by Evan Free-
1834 and '35. 1 43
nt Islands, adjoining Phillips
, listed by John Hagans, 73
en Mile Swamp, adjoining
Glover and others, listed by
ckson, for 1834 and '35. 74½
rn Islands, adjoining Sander-
Wishart, listed by Barnabas
on, for 1834 and '35. 1 62
road Ridge, adjoining Huston
dard, listed by Benjamin Lo-
1834 and '35. 1 55
g Branch, adjoining Warwick
one, listed by Isham Bullard. 72
Mile Swamp, adjoining Sul-
Russelwhite and others, listed
by Thomas Jackson. 77
Heel Swamp, adjoining
and others, listed by John
et, for 1834 and '35. 88
le's Marsh, adjoining Currie
n, listed by Alexander Gal-
1 89½
per Swamp, adjoining Wm.
and others, listed by Ann
20
nt Swamp, adjoining McIn-
Black, listed by Angus Ray,
and '35. 57
pole, adjoining Alford and
sted by Jesse Bass. 89
e Heel Swamp, adjoining
d and McLean, listed by
Lean. 2 19
per Swamp, adjoining Lock-
Watson, listed by Nelson
72
te Oak, adjoining Kinlaw
ell, listed by Neill Mussel-
81
n Mile Swamp, adjoining
Rozier, listed by William
17½
e South side of Ten Mile
djoining Baker and Howell,
the Heirs of John McLean,
and not listed for 1835. 33
t Islands adjoining Wishart
s, listed by John Cook. 31½
d Cat Branch, adjoining Re-
Johnson, listed by Marma-
well. 1 00
pole, adjoining McComaig
s, listed by Sarah Trawick,
and '35. 54
lower's Swamp, adjoining
and others, listed by Abra-
son, for 1834 and '35. 11
en Mile Swamp, adjoining
others, listed by John Ed-
30
t Islands, adjoining Benja-
man, listed by Thomas L.
70
Branch, adjoining Stone
s, listed by William H. I-
1834 and '35. 19½
an Swamp, adjoining Har-
des and others, listed by A-
ones. 1 01
n Mile Swamp, adjoining
B. Britt, listed by Kerie
85
g Tracts are unlisted, viz.
eaver Dam Creek, adjoin-
ll and McNeill, supposed to
the Heirs of —— Mc-
96
land Swamp, adjoining the
McAlpin and McCorvey, in
ancy of Nancy McKay, sup-
belong to the Heirs of Mc-
96
aver Dam, adjoining Priest
breath, supposed to belong
eirs of Colin Lindsay. 96
rnt Islands and in Warwick's
y, adjoining Warwick and
n, supposed to belong to the
Neill Shaw. 12
n Mile Swamp and Mercer's
adjoining Baker, Regans,
white and others, supposed to
to the Heirs of Jacob Blount,
4 80
wrie Road, adjoining Cono-
Graham, supposed to belong
el McNeill'. 72
pole, adjoining Butler and
ll, supposed to be the proper-
dward Hunt. 84
Ashpole, adjoining Matthew
and others, owner unknown. 12

NEILL McALPIN, Sheriff.
nty, N. C., April 6, *A. D.* 1837.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

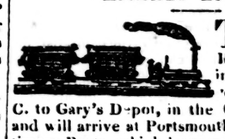
WILL BE SOLD, on Wednesday the 10th of May, 1837, at the Store on Person street, all the balance of the Trust Stock of Archibald Campbell, in the hands of his Trustee, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery Ware,
GLASS WARE, AND GROCERIES.

And some Articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms at sale.

MARTIN McPHERSON, Trustee.
Fayetteville, April 18, 1837. 37tt.

Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.



THE CARS RUN DAILY on this Road. Passengers going North wil be conveyed from Halifax, N. C. to Gary's Depot, in the Company's Coaches, and will arrive at Portsmouth in time for the Baltimore Boats, which leave every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday at 3 P M., and for the Washington Boat which leaves every Sunday at same hour. Passengers leaving Halifax on either of the above mentioned days will arrive in Baltimore the following morning, and in Philadelphia in the evening, without being deprived of sleep. The Engines on this road are in fine order, and no detention need be apprehended.

Stages leave Halifax in time for the departure of the Cars at 7 o'clock, A. M. from the upper termination of the road.

Office Portsmouth and Roanoke
Rail Road Company.
April 3, 1837. 37-1m

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs due for the year 1835, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next:—

	TAX
100 acres on Campbell's Creek, listed by John King for Tarlton Maddox	$ 38
273 do on Walker's Creek and Campbell's Creek, listed by Giles Ham.	38
640 do on Black Mingo, listed by Dushee Shaw, for Miller Draughan	1 22
570 do on Black River, listed by Dushee Shaw for Robert Draughan.	2 17
3 Lots, unimproved, in Averasborough, one poll, listed by Nathan Holder.	85
78 acres Land on Black River, listed by Stephen Goodwin.	29
255 do do on Beaver Creek, one poll, listed by John Nordon.	1 77
55 do do on Barbacue, one poll, listed by Stephen Bethea.	90
100 do do on do, one poll, listed by Daniel D. Cameron.	99
285 do do Upper Little River and Jumping Run, listed by James Johnson	1 18
50 do do Cyprus Creek, listed by John B. Black	15
100 do do Dry Creek, listed by Arch'd Buie, (Parson.)	15
487½ do do Cyprus and Gum Swamp, listed by Neill Kelly.	95
300 do do do do, listed by Neill Kelly.	57
50 do do do do, do do.	03

JOHN McLEAN, late Sheriff,
By HECTOR McLEAN, Dep. Sh'ff.
March 17, 1837. 37tt.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Warren Winslow, Esquire, acting Magistrate in and for the County and State aforesaid, John Crusoe, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that he has either lost or mislaid a Promissory Note of the following tenor, viz't: a note made by C. P. Mallett, for One Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars, negotiable and payable at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, 90 days after date, and made payable to the order of L. Mallett, and by him endorsed, bearing date, April 4 h, 1837. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for said Note, as payment of the same has been stopped.

JOHN CRUSOE.

April 17, 1837.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, the date above written. W. WINSLOW.
37-3t.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE. 350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEO. C. McNEILL.
April 11th, 1837. 36 tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 20th of last March, a negro fellow by the name of MOSES, about 20 years old, and about five feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, when spoken to smiles; he is probably lurking about James Salter's, in Bladen county. The above reward of Twenty five dollars will be paid to any one who will deliver said negro to me, or confine him in Jail so that I get him again.

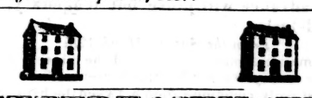
WILLIAM TOWNSEND.
Lumberton, N. C., April 6, 1837. 36 6w

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves. P. P. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville. April 10, 1837.



ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING been satisfactorily engaged for more than two years in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.
Fayetteville, April 8, 1837. 36tf.

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week three times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber having taken the large and commodious HOUSE on Gillespie Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Cook, will accommodate a few young men with Board; also entertain Gentlemen travelling with their Horses

JAMES MAHONEY.
April 11, 1837. 36-4w

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to leave the State, requests all those who are indebted to him to come forward and make payment. Those having claims against him will present them for settlement. JAS. H. DICKSON.
March 27. 34tf.

For Sale.

A BAROUCHE and pair of HORSES.
J. H DICKSON.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY, on the 17th March last, a negro boy named BOB, who belongs to Mr. Robeson of Bladen County, and was hired to me for one year. He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or six inches high, stout built, and of a dark mulatto complexion. He was raised in Bladen, and has lived in Fayetteville. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail, if information is given to me so that I get him again.

ROBERT MATHERS.
Wilmington. N C., April 7, 1837 36-3w

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

THIS GIN can be made double or single. If made double, they reduce labor, and gin just double the quantity of cotton over the Single Cylinder Gin, no other kind having been in use previous to this patent; and whether single or double, they are found to improve the quality of the cotton, by more perfectly cleaning it. They can be made to contain from 20 to 160 saws in a stand, and whether small or large, one hand will be sufficient to attend them. The Gins have mechanical feeders and hoppers attached to them, which free the cotton from leaves, trash, dirt, &c. before it can reach the saws, and by the thorough hackling operation it receives from the feeders, which make two revolutions to one of the saws, it is almost in a half ginned state, before it descends to the saws. By a very simple arrangement of a screw to each set of grates, on which the hoppers rest, and through which the teeth of the feeders pass, they can be made to feed slow or fast to suit the condition of the cotton at the time. When made double, the saws are made upon two sets of cylinders and turn upon each other in opposite directions, and are cleansed by two sets of brushes that have four revolutions to one of the saws. The two cylinders can be detached so as to enable the planter to run one or both at pleasure, although embraced with feeders, &c. in one stand. The whole is put in operation with a drum and band, as in the ordinary Gin, and may be propelled by horse, steam, or water power. It may also be propelled by iron running gear. The force required to work it, is about the same as that necessary to move an equal number of saws in the common Gin. This Gin has been put in operation in New Orleans for two or three weeks, and its success tested in the presence of a large number of planters, merchants, and others, and received their general approbation.

Several gentlemen have been so kind as to give the Patentee their written opinion respecting the merits of the Gin. A number of others could be added, but the following are deemed sufficient:

From his Excellency Gov. White, of Louisiana.

New Orleans, Feb 27, 1837.

Dr. A. Jones: Sir—In reply to your inquiry, what I think of your improved Cotton Gin, I have to say, that I saw it work on Saturday the 25th instant, and was very much pleased with its performance. The mere fact of its self feeding, seems to me to be a very valuable improvement; and besides, the quality of the cotton, as it comes out of the process, appeared to be better and cleaner than from the common Gins in use, and that it saves considerably in labor.

Respectfully, &c. E. D. WHITE.

From Mr. J. Compton, a wealthy planter, resident in the Parish of Rapide, Louisiana.

Dr. Jones:—Dear Sir—I have examined your Patent Cotton Gin, with feeders, &c., and have seen it in operation, and approve of it so highly, that I have taken the liberty of ordering one for my plantation in time for the next crop.

Yours respectfully, J. COMPTON.
New Orleans. Feb 23, 1837.

From Mr. A Longer, an experienced and eminent Cotton Broker, of New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1837.

Dr. Jones: Dear Sir—In answer to your note of this morning, I will state, that I have carefully examined your new Patent Cotton Gin, and have found it far superior to those generally used in this State; it cleans the cotton much better, and gives it a much better appearance. I hope, for the good of the country, it may become duly appreciated Yours sincerely, A. LONGER.

From Messrs. Forestall, High & Co., Commission Merchants.

Dr. Jones: Dear Sir—We have examined the sample of cotton left with us, cleansed by your Patent Cotton Gin, and also the cotton in its uncleansed state, and pronounce the same greatly superior to the average samples which have come under our observation this or preceding seasons.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
FORESTALL, HIGH & CO.

New Orleans, March 1, 1837.

From Col. Harris Smith Evans, a planter of Wilcox county; signed also by Dr. David J. Means, a planter of Green county, and Mr. Wm. C. Clifton, a planter of Dallas county, all of Alabama.

Dr. Jones. Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry concerning your new Patent Cotton Gin, we deem it no less a pleasure than a duty to say to you, emphatically, that we consider it a most decided and valuable improvement. We have examined it carefully and seen it in successful operation, and we feel no hesitancy in recommending it to the attention of planters generally.

Most respectfully yours, &c.
HARRIS SMITH EVANS,
DAVID J. MEANS,
WILLIAM C. CLIFTON.

New Orleans, March 7, 1837.

P. S. As a further testimony of my confidence in the success of your Gin, you will please order two double Gins of 80 saws in a stand each, for my plantation, and oblige yours truly,

H. S. EVANS.

As a further proof of my confidence in your Gin, you will please order me a double Gin, of the same size, for my plantation, and oblige yours respectfully, DAVID J. MEANS.

Mr. Clifton, also, stated that if he had not just before bought two new Common Gins, that he would likewise have ordered one or two of the Patent Gins for his plantation.

From Mr. H. F. McKenna, of the house of Brander, McKenna & Wright, of New Orleans.

Dr. A. Jones: Dear Sir—In reply to your note, accompanied by a specimen of the cotton ginned by your Patent Gin, I beg leave to observe, that it exhibits a decided improvement on the usual process of ginning,—delivering the staple uninjured and free from nap or trash, clean and of good color; thereby giving the article an additional value. These favorable impressions of the advantages of your Patent Gin, have been confirmed by subsequently witnessing it in operation.—The utility of the double cylinders and saving of labor, will be readily perceived and properly appreciated by the intelligent planter.

Feeling a deep interest in the success of all improvements tending to benefit the important staples of our country, I trust that yours will meet with the encouragement it so justly merits.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,
H F. McKENNA.

New Orleans, March 6, 1837.

From Mr. G. Senior, a mechanist of New Orleans.

Dr. A. Jones: Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry of my opinion of your Patent Cotton Gin, I beg leave to state, that I was fifteen years engaged in the cotton factories of Manchester, England, and during four years of that time, I was foreman in the house of Messrs. Lewis, William & Co. and near five years spinner in the house of Messrs. Sanford & Greene. I have seen your Cotton Gin in operation, and have examined the cotton ginned by it, and pronounce it better cleansed, and the staple less injured, than any cotton that ever came under my observation. It is completely ready for the breaker without the aid of the blower, and would, therefore, save the first process in manufacturing the article. I consider cotton cleansed by your Gin, would command from one to two cents on the pound more than the average crops brought into the Manchester market, and cleansed by common Gins. Yours, very respectfully,
GEORGE SENIOR.

New Orleans, March 9, 1837.

Dr. Jones: Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry respecting my opinion of your Patent Cotton Gin, I have to state, that I have been engaged in putting up the Carver Gins for planters on Red River, and that I have seen your Gin in operation, and have examined the quality of the cotton produced by it; I consider it equal if not superior to the Carver Gins; in addition to which, I think your feeders a decided improvement, and by the aid of which, the quality of the cotton cleansed appears much improved, over that produced by the common Gins.

Yours, &c. SILVESTER BENNETT.
New Orleans, March 10, 1837

In addition to the above, the Patentee will refer planters to the following gentlemen, who have either seen the Gin in operation, or have examined samples cleansed by it—Messrs. N. & J Dick; Thomas Barrett & Co.; Hagan, Niven & Co; Lambeth & Thompson; Martin, Pleasants & Co; Hermann, Briggs & Co; Wm. L. Flower; Bullitt, Shipp & Co.

Orders received for JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN, by the Patentee, No. 55 Magazine Street New Orleans. To be manufactured in New York by Robert Hoe & Co.

SCALE OF PRICES.

DOUBLE GINS.

For a Double Gin of 80 saws or more on each cylinder, making 160 saws in the stand, with feeders, bands, &c. at $6 per saw, or	$960
For a Double Gin of 60 saws on a cylinder, or 120 saws in the stand, feeders, &c. at $6 per saw, or	720
For do. of 40 saws on do. or 80 saws in a stand, at $6 25 per saw, or	500
For do. of 20 saws on do. or 40 saws in a stand at $6 50 per saw, or	260

SINGLE GIN.

For a Single Gin of 80 saws or more, with one set of feeders, bands, &c. at $6 per saw,	480
For do. of 60 saws, with feeders, &c. at $6,50 per saw,	390
For do. 40 saws, with feeders, &c. at $6 75 per saw,	300
For do. of 20 saws, with feeders, &c. at $7 50 per saw,	150

Extra teeth where desired for feeders, supplied at 40 cents each; the number of teeth being about equal to the number of saws One set of feeders, it is considered however, will wear out two or three sets of saws. Extra saws supplied at 80 cents each.

The Gins ordered will be delivered to the agents of planters in any of the sea port towns of the cotton planting States, at the above prices, the agents paying the freight on the same from New York, and becoming responsible for the amount of the Gin.

It is desirable, when planters give orders for Gins, they should accompany them with their views in regard to the arrangement of saws, breasts, brushes, &c. It is found they differ in opinion. Some desire saws of larger diameter than others. The most common size is 9 or 10 inches; but some wish them 12 inches. Some wish 5 or 6 rows of brushes on an axle, while others do not want more than 4 at most. Some wish saws with 8 or 9 teeth to the inch, while others want 10 or 11. With so much discrepancy, we prefer they should, at the time of giving orders, furnish a statement of their wishes, and the manufacturer can fulfil them in every particular. Where it is left to our discretion, we shall make them on the most modern and approved plan. An order can be executed, from the time it is received, in the space of eight or nine weeks, and the Gin in that time placed in the hands of the factor. To be in time for the next crop, all orders ought to be in the hands of the manufacturers by the first or middle of May; except for plantations where they are late in commencing to pick or gin cotton.

N B. The Patent Right, for any one of the cotton growing States, will be sold on reasonable terms.

April 4, 37-3w.

NOTICE.

I APPOINT Arch'd. A. T. Smith, my lawful agent to transact all my business during my absence from Town.

DUNCAN SMITH.
April 11, 1837. 36 4w.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 10th inst. a negro man who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to James Armstrong, of Richmond County, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, about 6 feet high, stout built. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville April 12, 1837 36 tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6 4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

G. W. McDONALD,

Saddle, Trunk & Harness Maker,
Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,
A FEW DOORS EAST OF CAPE FEAR BANK.

HE has in his employment the best of Workmen, and still continues to manufacture the above articles, and also almost every other article connected with his line of business, and by his well known assiduity and unremitted attention to his business, he hopes to continue to merit at least a share of patronage.

He keeps on hand a general assortment of

Saddlery Hardware,

Of the best quality, selected in part by himself while in New York, and continues to receive Fresh Supplies almost every month in addition to his Stock, and will furnish Saddlers at a distance with the best of materials He keeps also a supply of Saddlers' Tools for sale. He has just finished PLATED and BRASS PLATED STANHOPE, BAROUCHE, or GIG or SULKEY HARNESS, (a new article) never before manufactured in this market—☞ *Call and see them* ☜ American and English Bridle Fixings, Haliers, False Collars for chafed Horses, Padded Hams for Carts, Double Saddle Bags covered with Bear skin, Plain ditto and Wallets, Medical ditto, Travelling Bags with clasps and divisions, and without, Bellows-top Leather Trunks of his own make, Hair ditto, by single or nest,—also, Bear Skins and Buffalo Robes, a good article for travelling.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

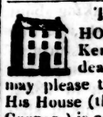
JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do,
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*
Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf



THE Subscriber having opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in Kenansville, intends using his best endeavors to give satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their patronage. His House (the same formerly occupied by Mr. Cooper,) is commodious and well furnished. His Stables are also well furnished. Due attention shall be paid to Horses, but if by accident an escape should occur, he is not responsible.

B. CARROLL.
Kenansville, March 22. 34 6w

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.
February, 1837.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.
DENTIST,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Guardian to James Bizzell, by an order of the Superior Court of Law, for Duplin county, at its Spring Term, 1837, hereby gives notice to all persons whom it may concern, that he will not hold himself liable to pay, and will not pay any claims against said Bizzell, on any contracts whatsoever after this date, unless such claims be founded on an agreement or by permission and direction of the subscriber, personally made or given. And all persons having claims against said Bizzell are hereby required to produce them to the subscriber legally authenticated for settlement.

GILES T. LOFTIN.
March 30, 1837. 36 3w.

FROM THE NEW YORK STAR.

The Remedy: a Domestic Scene.

After all said on the subject of the times, of reform, and the necessity of economy in all our outlays, the true way is to set to work forthwith, and carry reform into practical execution, and see how it works. Example is a great guide, and what one will do, the other will imitate. Fashionable extravagance would be at once surrendered, when it is fashionable to be economical. A very large importing house was prostrated by the pending storm and first tried the experiment of extension, but finally gave up, and suspended payment. About a fortnight or three weeks after that event had taken place, I called at their magnificent mansion in —— Place, and found the house closed, and a bill on it for sale or to let. I stood musing for a few minutes, calling to mind the splendor of the last party I had been at, in that very house, in January last; the parlors with their magnificent ottomans, damask chairs, rich Persian carpets, candelabras, and costly mirrors—the gay and fluttering crowd of fashionables, the superb supper, and massive plate, and flashing lights, and jocund faces, and above all, the graceful and delighted mistress of the mansion. Now all was dreary and desolate; dust had already collected on the Venetian blinds, and the plated bell handle looked dark and dingy. An air of desertion and decay lowered on the mansion; the airy dreams of the occupants had vanished.

I determined, however, to see my friends, for he who forgets a friend in the hour of adversity is not fit to live in this world, and, on pursuing my inquiry, I traced them to a small street east of the Bowery, and living in a neat two story house. I rang the bell, and was ushered into the parlor by a little girl with a clean check apron. I looked round the rooms. What a contrast! A plain but new ingrain carpet, neat rush bottom chairs, a sofa, two small looking glasses in the piers, under which was a plain mahogany table, and plated candlesticks on the mantel piece. Every thing was neat, and directly in the opposite extreme of the splendor of their former habitation. The lady of the house met me with a cheerful smile and a cordial shake of the hand. The last time I had seen her she was alighting from her carriage, splendidly dressed, at Stewart's, in Broadway: she now had on a neat calico dress, a silk apron, and a plain cap, and she looked exceedingly interesting. "Why how you do stare," said she; "am I not an altered woman?" "Yes, but altered for the better. How well you do look!" "Do I? Why yes, I think I do. I take great exercise—bustle about the house—rub furniture, as you once advised me to do—look after the kitchen—am constantly employed; indeed, it must be so, for we cannot keep an army of servants, as we formerly did." "It will all work well, be sure of it; the storm will soon blow over, at least with you, because you show yourself to be a skilful pilot; you take in sail in time, and will soon have your ship moored in smooth water."—"Well, you do comfort me exceedingly, for I have seen but few of my gala friends of late. Here comes my husband;—now you must sit down and take a cheerful family dinner with us."

A very white but not very fine table cloth was spread; uncut tumblers—blue plates—buck handle knives and forks—japanned bread basket, &c. and the little girl with a check apron waited on us. A beefsteak and a hot potator—a couple of slices of fried halibut—an apple dumpling—good white bread and a tumbler of beer constituted our dinner. "Don't look at me," said the hostess, "for really I eat like a ploughman—of late I have had a most unfashionable appetite; but then I rise with the sun, and the day passes so quickly that night sets in before I have done one half of my work—now don't smile when I say work, for although you know I have not been used to it, yet really I do work, and very hard." "Do you not miss your horses and carriage—your rides up and down Broadway—your visits to Stewart, Boyle, and Venables?" "No, not in the least; I do miss my purse occasionally to be frank with you, but then I accommodate my means to my wants, and all is smooth. We cannot eat gold you know, it only can perform certain offices, which I do not want. I have enough of a rich wardrobe to last me for years, rather too many pocket handkerchiefs that cost me $30 a piece; and as to the carriage and horses, if they brought their gratifications, they were also a source of trouble, vexation and expense, and I am better without them. Thus I derive consolation from misfortune, and am content and most happy."

All this is the result of practical good sense—of a determined mind, which soars above misfortune—of a happy contented nature. What a treasure such a wife is to a man in these times, and who, instead of increasing his gloom and despondency by frowns, upbraidings and fretfulness, meets him with the smile of hope and cheerfulness—points out the road to reform, and leads him towards it by her own good and successful example—keeps up his energy and inspires him with new life—animates him to future exertions—smooths the pillow of disappointment, and cheers him with the assurance of better times.

To raise forward Potatoes.—It is stated in the New England Farmer, that potatoes exposed to a warm sun a few days before planting, will be a week more forward than those planted in the common way. As the experiment will cost but little trouble, we think it worth the trial, and would suggest to those who make it, to favor us with the result of their respective experiments, as all such things tend to add to the sum of agricultural knowledge, and to inspire an *esprit du corps*, highly promotive of the general interests of husbandmen.

Farmer and Gardener.

BALTIMORE, April 14, 1837.

Major General Gaines left Baltimore this morning in the steamboat line for Philadelphia. He proceeds as far East as New Haven, where he has a son, at Yale College. On his return, he will take the Pennsylvania canal route to the West, to resume his command of the Western Department.—*Patriot.*

A CARD FROM GEN. JACKSON.

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER, OF APRIL 10.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My attention having been drawn by a friend to certain comments, in the Nashville Republican and in the Whig and Banner, upon what purports to be "Extract from the Journal of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Executive Departments, &c. &c.," among which is the testimony, in part, of Judge White, I beg leave to state to the Public that, in due time, when I receive the journal of these proceedings, and as soon as the state of my health permits, I shall expose the injustice done to me by Judge White, and those he has used to excuse his attempt to connect my name with dishonorable overtures in the political contest which has resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

It is due to myself now to state that I never had, or held but one conversation with Mr. Orville Bradley on the subject of the late election, and this was in my own carriage, on my way from the Hermitage to Washington, in the fall of 1834, in company with Major A. J. Donelson and Mr. Lewis Randolph. He fell in with us on the way on horseback. We were going to halt for the night at his father's. It was a hot day, and I invited him to take a seat in my carriage. He accepted the invitation about seven miles from his father's, and rode with us, my boy riding his horse. The conversation originated in a statement made by me, coming from that good old staunch republican, Governor Blount, of a caucus of the members of the convention then sitting at Nashville, attempted to be gotten up by John Bell and others, with the view of nominating Judge White for the Presidency in opposition to any nomination which the great body of the Republican party might make at the convention proposed to be held at Baltimore. This project, Gov Blount informed me, he opposed as the friend of Judge White, believing that it was designed to promote the views of the Whigs and Nullifiers. No comment of mine upon this statement disclosed or conveyed any other sentiment than that of concurrence in the wisdom of the counsel which Governor Blount had given.

As I shall, however, notice this conversation more particularly hereafter, it is only necessary for me to add here, that the statement made by Mr. Bradley, as appended to the testimony of Judge White, before the committee, of a proposition of mine to run Mr Van Buren for the Presidency, and Judge White for the Vice Presidency, *is utterly false*. No such proposition was ever made by me to him, or to any one else; nor was there any pretext furnished in any part of that conversation, for the tissue of misrepresentation and false coloring which characterizes the whole of Mr. Bradley's narrative on this subject

ANDREW JACKSON.

We observe it stated in the Philadelphia papers that a meeting was recently held in the county of Philadelphia by the Van Burenites, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of rotation in office, and a committee appointed to represent to the President that it was the wish of the Van Buren party of Pennsylvania that every officer who had been in office *eight* years should be removed.

We hope that the President of the United States, who knows how to place a true value upon the resolves of these *disinterested* patriots, will have the independence to pay just so much respect to them as they are entitled to; and that he will not remove even the officers who are least fitted for office (if they be honest) until he is satisfied that those who are seeking their places are better qualified by nature and education for the duties which they involve.

Nat. Intelligencer.

A RARE RACE—UNCOMMON SPORT.

Preserved Fish, of New York, promised (say the New York papers) some years since, at a caucus meeting, to run through the streets without his pantaloons, in case the Tammany party should ever be defeated in the seventh Ward. The recent election leaves that party in the minority, and the Whig committee on Thursday evening voted to present Mr. Fish with a short shirt to run the race in.

The following *jue d'esprit* appeared in the New York Courier and Enquirer the day after the close of the late three days' political revolution in that city:

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—That well-known *Tavern Stand*, situated at the corner of Frankfort and Nassau streets, heretofore somewhat celebrated as the Head Quarters of the "Spoils Party," and known by the name of TAMMANY HALL, where "entertainment" for the freemen of the United States has been for years past served out "on the European Plan." Recent events of a very unexpected character have determined the occupants to seek other quarters, and the building will be let at a bargain, and possession given immediately.

N B. The coal hole will be reserved for the occupancy of some of the *sleeping* partners in the late concern.

N B. No. 2. The stock of beer on hand, together with the transparencies and the Grand Sachem's chair, will be thrown in gratis. Apply without delay to the

DIRECTORS OF THE 7th WARD BANK,
or to the *Three* TORY LORDS DOWN TOWN.

The Treasury Circular.—The Globe is yet at work proving that the Treasury Circular is a god send to the community! What a rebuke all this upon the mass of the Van Buren men in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives who voted its repeal.—*Express.*

One of the consequences of good breeding is a disinclination, positively a distate, to pry into the private affairs of others.

J. Fenimore Cooper.

The Greenville Mountaineer of the 15th instant, says:—"We learn from travellers, that snow fell in Buncombe, N. C. and the neighboring counties, on Saturday last, to the depth of four or five inches.—The weather at this place was very cold about that time, and ice formed one-fourth of an inch thick; but we have not had a sufficient quantity of snow to whiten the ground, during the past winter."

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, APRIL 18.

The annexed article from the Washington Globe contains a distinct developement of the views of the Government (as may be presumed) on the subject of the Specie Circular and the currency generally. All idea of the repeal of that pernicious order may now be abandoned. The merchants will be left to defend themselves as they best can, against the combined influence of their own Government and that of Great Britain, aided by many other causes, all operating to increase the embarrassment. The ostensible object of continuing the specie order in force is to prevent the exportation of the precious metals, by keeping them in the interior of the country beyond the reach of commerce. There is just as much wisdom in the measure as there would be, on the eve of a great battle, in sending the artillery into the interior to prevent its being captured by the enemy. Specie is the artillery of commerce, and we are now in the midst of the severest commercial conflict which has taken place for many years. The merchants of the Atlantic ports, who from their position are obliged to bear the brunt of the battle, would feel that they had enough to contend with even were the proper weapons of warfare within their reach. But to be placed thus in the van, and at the same time to have their proper resources wrested from them by their own Government, is a little more than human nature can bear. Already more than one hundred and fifty of our mercantile firms are prostrate, and others are falling daily. Yet, so far as appears, the Government looks on with perfect composure, and possibly thinks it a healthy operation that so many houses should be broken down, although most of them are unquestionably solvent, and many of them rich. Their trouble arises not from the want of property, but from a derangement in the currency, and this derangement results MAINLY from the unwarrantable interference of the Government. The murder of the United States Bank would alone have thrown the money affairs of the country into confusion; but to this have been added various other measures, undertaken and executed solely on the responsibility of the Executive, without the sanction of Congress, and in some cases in direct opposition to its known and declared wishes. Both Houses, at the late session, voted by large majorities for the repeal of the Specie Circular; but Mr. Van Buren, in humble imitation of his predecessor, sets himself up as lord of the country, and expects to gain laurels by playing the tyrant. He shows his *independence*, as well as his *power*, by continuing in operation a measure which the People, through their representatives, have formally condemned; and the more so in proportion as he sees it spreading desolation over the country, and especially over its commercial metropolis. It is not our practice to be continually finding fault with the Government—at least we do not make a business of it; but when we see such a wanton trifling with the interests of commerce, and through it, with the pecuniary interests of the whole country; when we see an attempt to counteract the immutable laws of trade by arbitrary enactments; and when, under this tyrannical system, we see our high-minded, generous friends stripped of the earnings of so many years, and subjected to mental anxieties and chagrin more grievous to be borne than the loss of property; when we see all this, and witness the portents of the future, we cannot and will not hold our peace. It becomes every man who has the heart of a man within him—who is not willing to be crushed under the wheels of the Juggernaut of party—to arise in his strength, and, by all constitutional means, resist the growing tyranny.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

(Semi Official—From the Globe.)

We ask the attention of our readers to the following article, for it is evidently "by authority," and exposes what is to be the policy of the Government.

Import and Export of Specie.—The following table of the import and export of specie, for the last sixteen years, will suggest the most important reflections to all persons capable of combining causes and effects. It will be seen that in the years 1821, 2, 3, there was a great export of specie, and every person will recollect that that was a period of bank stoppages, depreciated paper money, stop laws, property laws, relief laws, destruction of debtors, and harvest of usurers. The table below shows the reason: it was the excessive exportation of specie, arising from the Bank of the United States draining the West and South of all their specie, and then shipping it to Philadelphia. The last period, that of 1833, 4, 5, 6, shows the greatest importation of specie ever known in the United States, and accordingly it is the period of the greatest prosperity ever known to the country.

We gave a table a few days since, showing that England had the advantage of us at least a half a million, in specie transfers. This table shows the relative state of the imports and exports of bullion for about the same period, as it regards the rest of the world.

Table of import and export of gold and silver coin and bullion, from 1821 to 1836.

	Years.	Imported.	Exported.
2nd term 1st term Term of 2nd term of Presi't Presidt. of Presi't Jackson. Jackson. Adams. Monroe.	1821	$8.064.890	$10,748,059
	1822	3 369.846	10.810.180
	1823	5.067.896	6,372 987
	1824	8.379.835	7,014.552
	1825	6.150,765	8,797.055
	1826	6,880.960	4.704.523
	1827	8,151,130	8,014.880
	1828	7.489.741	8.243.476
	1829	7.403.612	4.924.020
	1830	8.155.963	2.178,773
	1831	7.305.945	9.014 931
	1832	5.907,504	5.656 340
	1833	7,070,368	2.614,952
	1834	17 911.632	1.676,253
	1835	13.131.457	5,748.174
	1836	12,166.372	4.438.155

The indissoluble connection between the state of the specie and the state of the country being thus clearly established, the wisdom of the Treasury order becomes more striking, when we see measures taken to diffuse the specie through the country, and prevent its re-exportation, which would now take place, if the specie was piled up in the Atlantic cities, where the managers of the British foreign bank (the Barings and Biddle bank) wish it to be.

The complaint which the agent of the foreign bank (Mr. Biddle) is now making about the transfer of specie to the West, is a fine commentary upon his own conduct formerly, in stripping the country and shipping it to Europe. At the veto session in 1832, there were but TWENTY millions of specie in the country; and of that sum, the Bank of the United had the *one-third*. Consequently, the whole country was then at the mercy of that merciless institution. Now we have EIGHTY millions, and of that the Bank of the United has the *one-thirty third-part*; that is to say, about two and a half millions, and the country is nearly independent of the alien institution. The mass of specie is the torment of the British United States Bank; and to get rid of it occupies all her policy. Hence the hatred to the Treasury order; hence the restrictions prescribed by the Barings on bills of exchange; hence the efforts of the British Baring bank to revoke that order, collect specie from the interior, and ship it abroad.

During the whole time of the power of the Bank of the United States, it was the policy of that institution to collect specie from the interior, and sell it, when exchange on Europe rose above par. Thus the country was left with only twenty millions at the time of the veto session. If we had no more than that sum now, the British foreign bank in Philadelphia could quickly consummate her designs of breaking the local banks, and making a general suspension of specie payments; but the eighty millions of gold and silver are a stumbling-block in her path, and that stumbling-block will become larger and larger. President Jackson is gone, but the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams is in the Presidential seat; and the specie policy is still the order of the day. The public will recollect that letter, and with how much emphasis it rested upon the increase of the gold and silver circulation, the suppression of notes under twenty dollars, and the coinage at the three branch mints. We venture to predict that specie will go on increasing at the rate of several millions per annum during the whole of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and that GOLD will be a *common currency* before his time is out. *The three branch mints will go to work this summer, and Congress has put it fully in the power of the administration to keep them at work By an act of the last session of Congress, the sum of one million of dollars may be kept at the mint to supply it with metal; and by an act of the previous session, an unlimited amount may be transferred to the mint and its branches for the same purpose. Thus, the supplies of metal will be ample, for it will be unlimited; and the public may rest assured, that the successor to President Jackson, the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams, will not suffer the mint and its branches to stand idle for the want of material to work up.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Our Condition.—It is related of the last and worst of the Cæsars, that during a destructive conflagration in Rome, which he was reported to have caused himself, he stood upon a high tower, and while viewing the progress of the flames, sang to his harp a poem on the burning of Troy. Hence the adage "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning." There is a resemblance, in more respects than one, between Nero and the late President of the United States; and it is therefore right to presume that the passers-by of the Tennessee Hermitage, about these days, may hear the sounds of the violin.

It was one of the earliest financial maxims of the late President, that "*all who do business on borrowed capital ought to break;*" and with a view, as it would seem, of accomplishing such a purpose, a series of financial measures were adopted, which have not only been attended with success to that extent, but are sweeping down in their destructive course many of the most solvent houses in the commercial world. But in this hour of deep commercial distress, no sympathy is felt at the Capital. The successor of the despotic author of our calamities, became such by a pliant subserviency to his stern behests; and it is now but too evident that he stands pledged to play the part of an inexorable oppressor in his turn. Hence the series of articles in the executive organ, on the subject of our finances, of which we gave examples yesterday, and from which we learn that there is to be no change in the financial administration of the government, come what may. Hence, also, the cold blooded and taunting insolence of the same executive journal, that none have felt the pressure in the money market but those who deserved to feel it; and that none would be deprived of bread but those who deserved to starve!

It is needless to disguise the fact, that our city is in a fearful condition; and not ours alone, since every commercial town, from Castine to the delta of the Mississippi, is either already or very soon will be, involved in the common calamity. Nor will the artisan or the agriculturist escape. The distress of the merchant must be followed by the manufacturer, and with his weal or woe is involved the fate of the husbandman and mechanic Hence it is evident, that the present distress, now chiefly felt in the leading commercial cities, will become widespread and universal, unless the government recedes in its course, and ceases its attempts to control the universal, and eventually, irresistible laws of commerce. That such will be the case, there now remains but little hope, at least until the meeting of Congress, when the odious usurpations of the executive may possibly be corrected by the representatives of the people.

MONEY AFFAIRS.

The picture our columns to day present of the finances of our country, and of the world, is the most distressing it has ever been our duty to draw. Mississippi is convoking her Legislature—a powerless body to remedy the evils of these times. *Stop, stay, relief,* and *replevin* Laws, are the panaceas proposed for the times—measures which, if adopted, would stamp everlasting disgrace upon the State! In New Orleans, the distress is aggravated by the fact, that such prodigious sacrifices of property are necessary to raise money to meet debts.—From Havana we have doleful accounts. Europe too is sad in the forebodings it sends us.

No Plague, nor Pestilence, nor Fire, nor Storm, nor War has ravaged the world,—but what has brought us where we are? The answer is—the highest award to the Power of our own country, and the deepest disgrace upon our OPPRESSORS who have perverted it to wrong. The specie-balance-Power of the world—as necessary as the political balance, is disturbed. The ship is sinking, for the ballast is all on one side. Confidence, which is as the calm upon the sea, is gone, and the storm howls, and the waves dash—and there is no helmsman to guide. Closely linked as we now are with England and France, whoever *experiments* upon us, *experiments* upon the world. It is absolutely necessary to the existence of the Bank of England, that she have back the specie, an undue proportion of which we have, and the world will be convulsed till the prize is won. The Bank of England must either suspend specie payments, or have back her specie, but *loaned* to us, and for which we *owe*. Till her struggles are over, our cotton and produce must go down.—our resources be cut off,—our credit dishonored: and though we may succeed, robber-like, in holding the plunder we have got, yet the contest will be one of terror, overwhelming our merchants and planters here, and starving half of the population in the large manufacturing cities of England and France. Never was there a contest so unnecessary and so worthless. Gold and silver now do us no more good than they would the famished man, who was dying for bread. Concert of action between ours and the Government of England, would give peace to the agitated world almost as soon as a Packet ship could come over the sea.—but all we have from Washington is bullying, quackery, threat, inuendo and abuse.

The most unfortunate of all, with whom we sympathise sincerely, are those of our fellow citizens who have broken the ties of blood, of friendship, and nativity, and thrown themselves heedlessly in the current of emigration—who have become dupes to the romances which have been detailed in conversation throughout the country. Many have raked together their all, laid it out to its extent in lands and negroes, and obtained a credit for treble its amount, in anticipation of meeting the debt thus assumed with their first crop of cotton. In the midst of these ardent calculations, while the most intense industry is exercised to compass them, comes the fatal news of the decline in the price of the staple upon which they fix their hopes, and gives a death blow to all their prospects. Such are the sufferers. They deserve the pity of every gentle heart. They emigrate to settle, to improve and populate the country. They leave behind them the dearest associations of life—cleave all asunder, for the sake of a habitation in a rude, uncultivated, half civilized territory—and that they should meet with such misfortunes, such a hapless fate, must call up the sorrows of every one.—*Richmond Whig.*

Commercial Distress in England.—The following article from the (London) Age, of March 12th, presents a gloomy view of the financial condition of England. The circumstances under which the Bank of England recently made an advance of £3.800.000, appear to be very like those which called forth the recent extra efforts of our own banks, in conjunction with the Bank of the United States. The anticipation is probably well grounded, that, in London, as with us, the favorable effect of that advance will prove but temporary, if not delusive.

From the Age, of March 12th.

Some ideas may be formed of the present state of the money market by the secret activity and almost daily communication between the bank and the government—added to which we find numerous deputations daily assailing the ministers for assistance, from Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and, in fact, all our principal commercial and manufacturing towns. Tobacco, cotton, teas, indigo, and timber, are all at tremendous discount—but as we have said before, *the end is not yet* The 16th of next month will shake the bolstering system to its centre, (Gurney & Sanderson know why,) and by the 4th of April we shall have the reaction on the American *returned* paper, and know something about the solvency of Brother Jonathan.

The improved appearance of the money market is deceptive, and for this reason, the bank has been bullied into the advance of £3.800,000 of discounts to prop up the credit of eight firms, principally connected with the American trade. We could, if we pleased, give their names Suffice it to say, the parties lodged five millions of securities with the bank as a guarantee for the accommodation, and in addition gave a *round robin* bond, making themselves severally and jointly liable for any deficiency that may occur.

This is the question—Is this the state of things which ought to exist in the sixth year of reform legislation and whig government? What does the specious Spring Rice think now of his "unexampled prosperity?" We tell him that the bolstering system cannot and will not succeed It is the opinion of some of the most experienced men in the city of London, that it would be the better and safer course to let the ricketty and rotten fall away. The sound and healthy would soon recover the shock, and lingering distrust be put an end to at once.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The state of the currency is already almost as vexatious and oppressive as it was during the paper-money period some twenty years ago, when we carried paper dollars and parts of a dollar to market, and got paper cents in change for them. We have ourselves within the last week paid in this city twelve and a half per cent. discount on notes of a bank as good as the best bank in the United States; and there are bank notes of some descriptions, good enough at home, which can hardly be got rid of at any sacrifice. Such is the effect of the derangement of the currency, originating in the vindictive war, begun upon pretences not only frivolous but absolutely contemptible, against the old Bank of the United States; the consequences of which, before the removal of the deposites from that bank, were as clearly predicted, as they are now certainly felt.

But, bad as the state of things was twenty years ago; bad as it is *here* now, we are surprised as well as grieved to learn the actual state of things in the city of New York at this moment, as indicated by the following:

FROM THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER, APRIL 18.

One of the most vexatious causes of difficulty during the last two days has been the impossibility of converting *uncurrent* money into *current*. Our city is flooded with the issues of country banks; none other are received in payment of bills, and after they are received they are no better than so much waste paper. Saturday and yesterday they could not be sold at all at any thing like reasonable rates; and in some instances, 25 per cent. discount was paid on *Broome* county bank notes! This is one of the *safety fund* banks. We tried, and could not sell, at any rates, notes of the Ogdensburgh Bank, the Commercial Bank of Buffalo, the Chautauque County Bank, and the Bank of St. Lawrence. While these were refused *in toto*, all others were refused on the plea that there were no buyers This is a most distressing state of things, and something should be done to remedy it. As it is, a man may fail with his drawer full of safety fund notes.

ALBANY, April 12.

The loan for the *Chemungo Canal*, proposals for which have been for some time advertised, had not a single bid. The proposals were for $445.000 of that stock at five per cent. and $150,000 at six per cent. The period to which offers were limited was the 10th, and when the day arrived, not a single offer, either for the five or six per cent stock, was made!

This fact manifests, one would think, an absolute want of money; for, of the security there could be no question, and private loans just now are in so little request, that if funds were not absolutely deficient, it is not easy to see why capitalists should not have sought an investment in these State stocks.

Perhaps, however, after all, it is rather to the universal derangement of the money market, and to a consequent unwillingness to make any new investments at such a moment, than to scarcity of money, that this result is to be ascribed.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER, APRIL 18.

A large manufacturer purceased COTTON in this city yesterday for NINE AND A HALF CENTS per pound, of precisely the same quality that he paid NINETEEN CENTS for in December! Here is an absolute loss to the planter of *one-half* his entire crop, and all for the glory of *Andrew Jackson*, and to enable his miserably inefficient and pusillanimous successor to say, "I have walked in his footsteps—it is glory enough for me to follow such a chief!" Will the South and Southwest tamely submit to this *tyranny*, or will they respond to the feelings of the friends of the Constitution in this city, and hurl the imbecile oppressor from the place he obtained through intrigue and sycophancy?

The failures in New York begin, as might be expected, to extend their influence to every mercantile community in the country. We are sorry to learn that several of the merchants of this place are likely to be sufferers.—*Newbern Spectator.*

NEW YORK, April 19, 1837.

Things are worse and worse. The mental suffering of the merchants of this community no pen can describe. I would not be worth a million of dollars, if I had to undergo the anxiety of paying a single debt of 100,000 upon it. There is property enough here. Men fail who are rich, with assets of over half a million, but money cannot be had on any terms, or on any security, so entirely has confidence fled! We look to England with the most fearful apprehensions. We look to Washington now with terror, and no longer with hope, for the Government, instead of even professing to aid business men, is lashing them daily in its official organ, mocking at their calamities, and even threatening to plunder its own deposite banks of their specie, and take it to the mints! Stocks today will not sell at any price. United States Bank stands the shock far better than any other, but it is down to 113¾ and 114! I turn with haste from this gloomy picture. It is painful to one's feelings to witness the anxiety and suffering of merchants who have stood the great fire, the cholera, time, and all he chances of trade for years and years, now falling victims to the *plague* of a Government!

We have rumors from Boston of the failures of more banks, but I know them to be UNTRUE. *Because* the Chelsea Bank broke, rumor is breaking others. The New England banks, taken as a whole, will stand even the Administration, and, of course, if they can stand *that*, neither fire, hurricane, storm, nor *runs*, will hurt them.

The private deposites in the banks of this city, it is said, amount to Seventeen Millions of Dollars! The temptation to usury, which the measures of the Administration have stimulated, is, in part, the cause of this. When money can be used for *shaving* at four per cent. a month, the capitalist, of course, will grasp at all he can get.

Quarter to 4 o'clock.—The ship Burgundy, Capt. *Rocquett*, from Havre 19th March, has just arrived. The Cotton Market is as flat as ever, and a little flatter, if possible. Money affairs are beginning to be very bad in Paris.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.

We wish it were in our power to say any thing cheering, but it is not. The failures yesterday, particularly of one house that has been in high credit for the last thirty years, has cast an additional damper over the feelings of people. To see merchants fall through, who have, as they deem good assests, of two and three hundred thousand dollars over and above all their liabilities, is enough to dishearten and to discourage the strongest hearts. It has been put forth in all the administration papers that the cry of hard times, panic, &c. &c. was made for effect, and that after the election things would be easier. Many lent a willing ear to this opinion, and believed that this week would find money matters less severe. The hope, however, is in no degree realised, for the pressure is now as great as it has been at any one period.

NEW YORK, April 20.

The packet ship Burgundy has brought the Government another portion of the indemnity in gold. Every piece of gold that now comes from Europe knocks down the property and products of the farmer and planter ten times the amount of the sum brought. The way we are going on, we can get all the gold in the world; but, in order to get it, we shall break every merchant, beggar half the planters, and ruin thousands and thousands of honest men.

THURSDAY, April 20.

The Stock market is lower to-day. Indeed the Stocks stand below any rate that we recollect to have quoted. Stocks, however, are not now as correct a guide of the state of the money market as formerly. There is a general distrust of all descriptions, and in a time of panic, like the present, monied men prefer to let their funds be idle in the banks, to making any investment in Stocks.

There is no change in the public pulse to-day. Several failures took place yesterday. Indeed every day some are added to the list of the unfortunate. These constant stoppages add to the general feeling of distrust. The great difficulty is, that confidence has vanished. Merchants who have their pocket books full of the best of paper are unable to raise money in any shape. The consequence is, that those who have any large amount of indebtedness are unable to raise money in any shape or at any sacrifice. The jobber has his paper from the South under protest; he is therefore obliged to call on the importer, who is compelled to withdraw his note coming to maturity *in preference to permitting it* to be protested.

The subject of Uncurrent Money is an embarrassing one. From day to day the rates vary according to the whim and caprice of the brokers — One day one description of notes is rejected; another is taken into favor, and the next, rejected a gain. All this tends materially to discredit the only currency we have, which is uncurrent bank notes. All this too appears to be wholly unnecessary, for the New England banks generally are perfectly sound, and the Safety Fund Banks in this State have kept their credit up. It is, therefore, to be regretted that rumors injurious to these banks, which are perfectly solvent, should be put afloat.

We learn, from an authentic source, that until within a few days no Bonds for duties of any magnitude have laid over. Within a week past, however, many remain unpaid. It is extremely to be regretted that the law does not allow any discretion. The officers are compelled to prosecute the instant a Bond lays over. Judgments follow, and the delinquent is compelled to assign his property to prevent a greater sacrifice.

WALL STREET—*One o'clock.*—It is with deep regret that we have no favorable tidings to communicate. Indeed, if the stocks can be considered any test of the money market, this is the most gloomy day we have had for a long period. The hopes that were entertained at the close of last week, have all been destroyed by the articles recently published in the Globe.

There were several heavy failures yesterday.—Money cannot be obtained on any terms, or any securities. We know of a house which suspended payment yesterday on eighty thousand dollars To obtain this amount, he had bonds of the first character, and of which, under any circumstances, there can be no question, to the amount of more than three hundred thousand dollars. And yet the private deposites in the banks this day amount to seventeen millions.

The following is a comparative list for the four past months with this day's sales.

	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Ap'l
United States Bank,	118¼	117	116	112
Delaware & Hudson,	91½	90¾	80¾	66
Bank of State New York,	111¾	110¼	109½	87
Ohio Trust,	116	111		92½
American Trust,	99¼	99	88	60
Morris Canal,	102½	95	87½	70
Harlem R R.	92	78	63½	46
Boston & Providence,	108	104½	100	92¼
New Jersey R R.	107¼		99½	87
Utica Rail Road,	126½	118¾	118	103½
Long Island Rail Road,	73¼	77	66	58½
Canton,	68	65	60	31
Boston & Worcester R. R.	96½	92½	90	82
Mohawk Rail Road,	98	85¼	75	59

The Boston Commercial Gazette having advertised the house of Gideon Lee & Co. of this city, as among the "failing," that firm has both promptly and properly contradicted the report. In their letter on the subject, addressed to the Boston Gazette, we find the following passage:—

"We think it may be proper to add, for the satisfaction of our numerous business correspondents, and other friends—at this time of unparalleled commercial revulsion—that our house, particularly the senior member, having been about forty years in a regular business, measurably profitable, we have necessarily accumulated a sum of wealth somewhat larger than is necessary for reasonable men to desire."

We have no doubt of the fact, and that the surplus may be no longer burdensome to them, we would respectfully inform Messrs Lee & Co. that if they will call upon us, we can put them in a way of disposing of all that *necessary* accumulation, which, as "reasonable men," they have no desire longer to be bothered with.

N. Y. Commercial.

DISTRESSING FROM NEW O

From the New Orleans True Am

Not a bale of Cotton, not a hogs[illegible] was shipped yesterday from this [illegible]

MONEY MARKET & CITY IN[illegible]

THURSDAY, April

The failures still continue On[illegible] *largest cotton house in the Southern* [illegible] *the board for* FIFTEEN MILLIO[illegible]LARS. It is said that they sho[illegible]teen and a half millions The [illegible] have suspended are estimated [illegible] millions. Among them are ten of [illegible] mercial establishments The [illegible] knowing ones is, that *every body* [illegible] unparalleled pressure and dera[illegible] would fain hope for a better issue, [illegible] as our trade has been, and con[illegible] secrecy that has hitherto marked [illegible] telling how the revolution will [illegible] Public, who are interested [illegible] issue, are left in the dark. In [illegible] the press is the organ to which [illegible] formation respecting the state of [illegible] fortunately in New Orleans the *n the N* hitherto done little more than re[illegible] fectly the prices of the main [illegible] From the facts in our possession, [illegible] means prepared to speak encou[illegible] storm will have its way, and as [illegible] of blue sky that now and then bre[illegible] but the signs of increasing violence[illegible]

The following extract of a lett[illegible] warded to us by our correspondent[illegible]

"NEW ORLEANS, April 12—Thinking it will interest, if no[illegible] have taken the earliest opportunity [illegible] you of the awful and tremendo[illegible] commercial relations which exist [illegible] to wit: N. & J Dick, our heavies[illegible] Anderson & Co., Caruthers & [illegible] Pleasants & Co., Bullett, Ship & [illegible] Allen, and the confirmation of [illegible] ure of Buchanan & Hagan, and [illegible] These heavy failures will carry [illegible] houses Dick $15.000,000, [illegible] whole failures yesterday, [illegible] banking institutions it is feared [illegible] difficult of sale—5 cents was [illegible] of Tennessee and North Alabama [illegible] wi hout purchasers"—*Charleston*

NEW ORLEANS, April 12—[illegible] larmed and something must be [illegible] excitement, or the consequences [illegible] more pernicious than they should [illegible]

Every man is suspicious of [illegible] every one is afraid to act at all le[illegible] himself the more deeply. There [illegible] fect paralysis in the way of busi[illegible] one stands waiting to see what [illegible]

MOBILE, April 14—*Remarks.*—[illegible] siness, which may be called [illegible] in market. There is a little [illegible] ing on here and there, but it is [illegible] look upon that, as it leads to conge[illegible] nine-tenths of the *merchants* of [illegible] til recently flourished and prospe[illegible] others of its population, have susp[illegible] it is enough to despond the stoutes[illegible] there is one gleam of consolation [illegible] can scarcely see worse times for [illegible] we are fairly at the bottom of the [illegible] turn, and we may go up. But our [illegible] may rely upon it we have [illegible]

Cotton—The article is almost [illegible] written about. The extreme hi[illegible] now be set down at 13 cents. [illegible] sale of 79 bales to-day *It was* [illegible] cotton in market, *and brought* 11 a[illegible] terday, we *reported* the sale of 30[illegible] 10½ cts. There is no inquiry, no [illegible] ly since the receipt of the latest [illegible] pool. There is considerable cotton [illegible] and which had better remain *here* [illegible] to come rather than it should be sold [illegible] est prices now given. *The amount* is [illegible] lowing paragraph:

There have been received since [illegible] bales—*exported in the same time* [illegible] *there now remains on hand* 61,95[illegible]

Extract of a Letter from Charleston, [illegible] received at New York

"The blighting effects of the [illegible] affairs in your city have affected [illegible] business is completely at a stand [illegible] market, like Wall street, is dea[illegible] Usurers are reaping rich harvests [illegible] solid collateral securities, in the [illegible] plate, and other valuables, for [illegible] bring forth the hoarded treasures [illegible] The credit system, the sure [illegible] prosperity, is abandoned. Four [illegible] even ten per cent. a month has [illegible] those requiring funds to sustain [illegible] see here the same anxious feature [illegible] inquiries, the same dismay. Two [illegible] have gone by the board, and the [illegible] to the number of mercantile [illegible] equally great with New York."—*C*

CHARLESTON MARKET, [illegible]

Cotton.—Since the close of [illegible] on Friday last, about 8,000 bales [illegible] have been sold. On Saturday [illegible] ity brought 10 cents, and 136 [illegible] since which time sales have [illegible] place of a few bales, at prices [illegible] 13 cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET [illegible]

Cotton.—A limited business [illegible] in the prime and choice qualities [illegible] this week, and for the inferior [illegible] scriptions there has also been [illegible] market continues unsettled, and [illegible] bought at almost any price. [illegible] orders to purchase, but buyers are [illegible] lieving that in a week or two a [illegible] duction will take place. The [illegible] week comprise about 1500 bales [illegible] prices: 160 bales at 7 cents; 60 at [illegible] at 8½; 215 at 9; 444 at 10; 8 at 10[illegible] 11½; 251 at 12; 86 at 12¼, and 73 [illegible] Sea Islands, 3 bales brought 50 [illegible] 23 at 40; and 7 at 36—these sales [illegible] of fully 10 cents, for the same qual[illegible] weeks since. In the finer descrip[illegible] been no transactions, consequently [illegible] are nominal.

AUGUSTA [illegible]

Cotton.—The receipts of [illegible] from Liverpool has completely put [illegible] a stand, and no sales were made yes[illegible] warehouses; a few louds were sold [illegible] from wagons at from 7 a 9 cts. [illegible] are only nominal.

Exchange.—On the north not to [illegible] price from any of our Banks.

AMHERST COUNTY, (Va.) Aug. [illegible]

We have at length begun to feel [illegible] tremendous earthquake that has [illegible] moneyed world. *Hard times* and [illegible] coming every day expressions. [illegible] are understood to have taken place [illegible] ing town of Lynchburg. Tobacco [illegible] worth carrying to market; flour is [illegible] ing; money commands from 3 to [illegible] month; and confidence, in every [illegible] money and trade, is almost destroyed.

Some of our Southern traders [illegible] groes in Maryland and Virginia for [illegible] sugar culture farther south) are [illegible] some instances have carried their [illegible] them.

Boston—The Boston Courier of F[illegible] contains the following: "In this city [illegible] some failures, within a few days [illegible] amounts, which affect also the New [illegible] and yesterday an extensive house [illegible] reported to have failed for six hundred [illegible] dollars; they have had dealings to a [illegible] mount in this city The shoe dealers [illegible] the neighboring towns, are expected [illegible] sufferers by the failures at the South

THE SALEM (MASS.) GAZETTE.

...to learn that the failure of several ... York, extensively engaged in the ... has occasioned a great number of ...n, and has affected the other shoe ... towns in the county to some extent. ... have fortunately passed thus far ...rm unscathed, and we believe not ...doubt has been circulated in disparedit of any mercantile house. Re...th in business and expenditure, has ...of the day for many months in Sa...egret to learn that one operation of ...ystem has been to occasion the sus...or on several whale ships which are ...for sea. So far as this suspension ...employment of laboring men, it is a ...it is the only effectual way to meet ...ry crisis produced by Gen. Jackson's ...ts upon the business of the country. ...of new expenditures and engage...t evil, but far less than the results ...ourse.

...w Haven Palladium, April 15.

...occurred here during the week, ...men have been discharged from ... consequence of the hard times. ...ity of making business conform to ...lieved, however, that our worst ...over, and that courage and confi...n be restored.

...NNEBEC (MAINE) JOURNAL, APRIL 12.

...ets for the demand for lumber this ...er blue. We shall have enough of ... little has been cut the past winter. ...but very little building in any of our ... this season, and therefore small de...er. Last year near one hundred build...ted in Augusta; this year all building ...nded. In Bangor it is much worse. ...hat there are at least sixty stores to ...e been occupied. Of course no new ...g erected, our mechanics are going ...are the fruits of the *"golden experi...* ...he consequences of placing political ...in power. And the worst has not

...MFORT FROM WASHINGTON.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

...millions transferable on the first of ...de a severe pressure in New York and

...WHICH PRESSURE ☞ MUST BE ...D WITH STILL GREATER IN... ...ON THE FIRST OF JULY AND ...

...inistration is actually endeavor...ess the country to make the dis... ...w unpopular, and by a system of ...rce the People to be content that ...e the spoils. When the U. S. ...he public deposites, these trans...naged without the least disturb... ...netary affairs—but here we are ...e pressure MUST be repeated with ...NTENSITY in July and October! ...K QUACKS AGAIN —(They chuckle o... ...!)

...DISTRESS MUST COME! It will come as it did ...the bank expansions, public land specula... ...s, and all the gambling adventures, 1816, '17, '18—but that distress will not be as intense ...ected. The EIGHTY MILLIONS OF ...D SILVER, the great portion of which ...f General Jackson's administration has ...o the country, will lessen its violence ... its duration. From all appearances, ...37, like the previous years, will add ... of gold and silver to the stock in the ...less shipped away again by Biddle's ... This of itself, will be equal to one ...illions of annual payments. *The three ...s will be in operation in June; and as ...sion is made by law for supplying them ...for coining a large issue of gold may be ...m them before the year is out"*

...ghty millions of gold and silver ...ound of Europe, for which we *owe*, and ...ay, which, instead of refunding the debt. ...stou is now sold at six cents a pound.— ...est planters in the hands of the sheriff-... ...he merchants cut down like grass! TEN ...LLIONS more to come, when every dollar ...w imported cost us ten in cotton, lands ...! The mints to be put at work, ...old to be adulterated in them. ...hat? What quackery! What ...un!

...rious enough fact, that three of ...reat Financiers" who now have ... of things in Washington, are ... and that one (Whitney) is ac... ...il limits, and yet these are the ...re experimenting upon a great ... There is not one of the six whom ...k merchant would trust to keep ...n his store, so ignorant are they ...mmerce and the finances of the

New York Express.

...*es* —It is painful to observe ...s as the following, from the ...tte:

...erous heavy failures at the South ...ith great severity upon the manu... ...ns in Essex county. Many indus...l, and enterprising mechanics find ...stripped at a blow of the savings of

...son (N. J.) Intelligencer of Wednes...*e* understand that no less than four ...factories in this town were compelled ...perations, in consequence of the fail... ...ensive commission house in Philadel...k.

...pression seems to gain ground ...erduction of the circulation of ... of small denominations is a ...ievance, instead of being a con... ...to any but the officers of the ...he following, from a New York ...hows in what manner it very se... ...cts the circulation of newspapers ...periodicals:

THE ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT.

...turday received a Spanish dollar to ...bscription, the postage on which was ...s. This is a fair specimen of the ...ecie currency, and the folly of the ...g the circulation of small bills"

...—The Governor of Mississippi ... extra session of the Legislature ..., to be held on the third Mon... ...ay of April (17th instant.) The purpose ...eting is to take into consideration ...d affairs of the State, and avert, ... may be, by the suitable and ...ion of that body, the impending ...ems to threaten a large portion ...izens."

whom it may concern.

...scriber intends, by Divine permission, ... this place in all next month, for the ...idence, Rhode Island, not to return be...er next.

JOHN H. PEARCE.

...1837. 38 3t.

Notice.

...AY from the Subscriber, on the 24th ...ch last, an indented Apprentice by the ...HN PEARCE—he is about 16 years ...reward of Five Cents will be given for ...to me, but no thanks.

NEILL FERGUSON

...unty, April 27, 1837. 38-3tpd.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1837.

Cotton.—Sales during the week at 6 to 8½ cents. Very little coming in.

The Times.—We have felt it our duty to keep our readers fully advised of the state of things both at the North and South; and have consequently occupied a large space in this and several preceding numbers with the particulars. It is happy for us, that the people of our State are not in a situation to be very greatly injured, and by carefully studying the signs of the times, and avoiding all new contracts until the storm shall have blown over, they may escape its worst effects. They cannot hope, however, for entire exemption. A few merchants in different parts of the State have already been ruined; the planters, in whose hands a large part of the last crop yet remains, will not realize half as much for it as they expected, or as they could have done if they had sold a month or two ago; the value of their negroes is greatly depreciated; Turpentine, Lumber, and Timber, in which this part of the State is very largely interested, have fallen nearly fifty per cent.; even provisions have been affected, and they will doubtless soon come down to a reasonable standard. In short, every thing will feel the influence of the pressure, probably for a year or two to come. The only way to counteract the evil is to keep out of debt and live economically.

Gov. Dudley passed through this place a few days ago, on his way to Wilmington.

Gov. Dudley has given notice in the Raleigh Register, that a subscription has been made by the Board of Internal Improvements, on behalf of the State, to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, of 6,000 shares; and that 25 per cent. has been paid thereon.

"I have no faith in the present state of "the coun'ry. It is unsound. There is a "plethoric, bloated state of apparent pros"perity; but the slightest reverse will throw "our whole money concerns into irretrieva"ble confusion. The currency, both of "Great Britain and America, was never "before in so critical a condition."

The above remarkable sentences are from a speech of Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate, on the 23d of February last,—only two short months ago! At that time all was *apparently* prosperous. The land speculator, the cotton buyer and the cotton seller, the merchant, the mechanic, the planter—all were rich.—How sad are the events of those two months! What was then prediction is now history. The rich are now poor, and the poor poorer. Almost every species of property has depreciated fifty per cent., and the end is not yet.

The conviction forces itself upon us, that if those who had the wisdom to see the approach of the storm, had been in power, the government would not have permitted it to fall with all its desolating violence upon an *unprepared* country, much less have aggravated it by its mad policy, its taunts, and its exultation. But the malignity or the folly of the present administration has exerted all its power to add to the evils of the times, and threatens to consummate both, and involve the whole country, Banks, individuals, and all, in one general ruin, by a withdrawal of half the money in the country, and its deposite in the Mint! Surely there never before was such a government on the face of the earth.

Texas.—An arrival at New Orleans on Thursday last, brought information that the Mexican fleet had sailed for Tampico, and abandoned the invasion of Texas.

Fraudulent Packing of Cotton.—We are requested to state, that a Bale of Cotton has been opened at the Factory in this town fraudulently packed. The individual who brought it to market is well known, and will be exposed unless a satisfactory explanation is made.

Alabama.—A letter from a gentleman who went from this place to Alabama a few months ago, gives an interesting account of the state of things there. He says a general panic prevails, and if there be not a re action in the price of Cotton, one-half of the planters and commission merchants will be ruined. There is still a great deal of cotton to go to market, but that cannot afford relief, as it is generally paid for by the commission merchants before it is gathered.—The State is at least two crops in debt, and nothing but prudence and economy can save it. All kinds of property on the decline. Still, lands and negroes can be purchased on a credit. At least one-third more of cotton will be planted this year than last, owing to the emigration, and the desperate struggle to get out of debt. Every thing is done upon credit. An emigrant from this place has sold this season in the village from which our correspondent writes, about $12.000 worth of goods, at an average profit of 75 per cent. but has not received $400 in cash. Promissory Notes frequently serve as a circulating medium, and it is not uncommon for a note to pay a dozen debts, and finally fall into the hands of the maker, without a cent of money being paid in any of the transactions. It is a bad time for men to carry their families there, at least until they can make a crop; provisions being very high. Corn at $2 50 per bushel, &c.

More pickings for the Lawyers.—The Columbus (Miss.) Argus states that there are already 715 suits on the calendar of that county, (Lowndes.)

City of Sundown!—A speculator at the *extreme end* of the "far West," is about to lay off a city with the above name, through which he expects, in 15 years, "to have a continuous line of Rail Roads, by which the inhabitants will be enabled to follow the sun, and escape the horrors of darkness altogether."

Improvement.—The Southern Telescope, published at Greensborough, N. C. has been considerably enlarged and improved in appearance.

The Right Rev. Bishop England arrived in Baltimore on Monday, in the schooner Octavia, from Port au Prince.

SALES OF COTTON.

At New Orleans.—April 14, 45 bales at 6¾; 215 at 7; 41 at 8; 556 at 11¼. 17th, 28 at 7¾; 36 at 8; 13 at 9¾; 77 at 10. 18th, 18 at 10¾; 101 at 11. 19th, 111 at 9¾; 18 at 10¾. 20th, 105 at 7¼; 364 at 8; 171 at 9; 500 at 9½; 100 at 10.

Mobile.—April 10, 5 bales at 5; 10 at 6¾; 350 at 9; 4 at 9¼; 10 at 10; 76 at 11¼; 8 at 12½. April 11, 53 at 8; 15 at 10; 424 at 11; 46 at 12½; 52 at 13. 12th, 5 at 5; 39 at 8; 68 at 9; 75 at 9½; 122 at 10½ 13th, 58 at 10; 21 at 12½.

Flour, &c.—Superfine Flour has fallen at New Orleans to $5 75 a 6 per bbl. Sugar, prime 6 to 6½; inferior 4 to 5½; Corn 48 to 50 cents.

We copy the following from the New Hampshire Patriot, a Jackson paper.—*Star.*

"Good News."—Several large houses in New York failed last week, and several more are expected to follow.

POST OFFICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

New Offices.—Oak Forest, Iredell Co. John P. Bett, P. M.; Trap Hill, Wilkes Co. Thos. Crupter, P. M.; Pigeon River, Haywood Co. James Moore, P. M.

Post Masters.—Jno. W. Cameron, Johnstonville, Cumberland Co.; John Moody, Narrowsville, Montgomery Co.; Thomas A. Jordan, Gatesville, Gates Co.; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville, Duplin Co.; Arch'd McNair, Dockery's Store, Richmond Co.; Winchester Pegram, South Point, Lincoln Co.; Joseph S. Thompson, Leasburg, Caswell Co.

Rail Road.—We understand that deep interest is felt in this work by the people of Randolph, Davidson and Moore counties, and that very probably the subscriptions to the stock will be handsome. It will be a lasting stigma to the age to let this work flag in the West. Great things have been expected from Rowan, Iredell and Lincoln: Neither has yet come up to their promises, but it is high time that they put forth their ultimate strength—a little more delay and we shall give up these counties in despair, and when we say that, we mean to say we give up all hope of their prosperity for at least half a century.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Gen. James Owen, President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, returned a day or two since, from a visit along the outposts, and to Raleigh, connected with the business of the Company. He has been successful, we understand, in effecting arrangements highly productive to the interests of the Company, and promising a speedy benefit to the travelling public.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Mocksville—On Tuesday last, the lots in the New Town for the seat of Justice for Davie County, were sold at Auction, and brought handsome prices. Corner lots went as high as fourteen hundred dollars. The aggregate sum we learn was over ten thousand dollars. This, it must be admitted, is a clever beginning for the new county.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Capital Execution.—Henry Swink, who was convicted at October Term of Rowan Superior Court, for the murder of his wife, on yesterday suffered the penalty of death, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. We learn that he has made a confession of his crime to a Rev. Minister of the Gospel of this town, and that it will be published in Pamphlet form.

Salisbury Watchman.

We regret to learn that some difficulties have occurred, and others are likely to occur, between our citizens who have settled in the Cherokee nation, and the United States troops who are stationed there; we are not sufficiently informed as to the cause of the disturbance, to give any account of it; we understand, however, that application has been made to the Governor, and he is expected to request the United States government to withdraw their troops from the limits of North Carolina.

Rutherford Gazette.

Luck is better than fortune.—We learn from the Rutherford Gazette, that Gen. David Newland, the unsuccessful competitor of Mr. Graham, has been appointed by the President a Surveyor of Public lands in Wisconsin.

Rot in Cotton.—Dr. R. Harden has recently published a long article on the "Rot in Cotton," which he supposes to result from a diseased or morbid condition of the seed. He proposes the following remedy:

"Select a part of the crop purposely for seed, let this cotton remain without picking until a killing frost, then, when the weather is cool, pick the cotton in dry weather, expose it to the sun and air every day until it is ginned, then sun and air these seed several days, until they are dry, then keep them thinly spread in a large room, opening the door and windows when the weather is fair, frequently stirring them until planting time. Seed thus managed, I believe, will produce Cotton that will not rot."

Murders at Mobile.—The detestable practice of wearing deadly weapons appears to have been attended, lately, with more than its usual fatality of consequence.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 10th instant gives the particulars of two murderous affrays in a single week, and mentions generally a number of others, in all of which the pistol or the Bowie knife was called into action. One of the cases occurred in a house of ill-fame, one Snow being shot to death by a gambler named Johnson; no attempt was made to arrest the latter, and having made his arrangements at full leisure, he decamped. The other instance took place at the theatres; a young man, whose name is not given, thought proper to stab the door-keeper with a Bowie knife, on being refused re-admission without a check, with which he had neglected to provide himself; and the door-keeper, a Mr. Kellum, having a pistol in his pocket, according to custom, shot off one of his antagonist's fingers. Mr. Kellum's wound was very severe and dangerous, but there were some hopes of his recovery. The Advertiser says that a man was badly stabbed in the saloon of the theatre, not long before, but no notice was taken of it by the authorities. And yet there are persons who object to the passage of a law, making it highly penal to carry these hateful weapons.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, APRIL 18.

The mob has lately erected itself into an ecclesiastical tribunal; it has undertaken to settle points in theology, and prescribe a style of preachings; and the penalties it denounces against those who do not adhere to its decisions are rows, broken heads, and bloody noses. We take from a morning paper an account of a second attempt to stop the worship at Chatham street Chapel.

"Rioting.—On Sunday evening, while Divine service was being held in Chatham street Chapel, assistant Alderman Erben was passing by it, and had his attention attracted by five or six disorderly persons who were endeavoring to force their way into the church against the consent of the sexton. Mr. Erben remonstrated with them on the impropriety of their conduct, and endeavored to persuade them to go away, but finding persuasion ineffectual, he went to the watch-house for assistance, and on his return with some of the watchman, he found that a mob of several hundred persons had, in the interim, collected outside the chapel, and had just deliberately passed a resolution to break in the doors of the chapel. Finding this to be the case, Mr. Erben lost no time in collecting a posse of watchmen and peace-officers sufficiently strong to awe the rioters, and prevent them executing their designs, and he finally succeeded in dispersing them."

Jour. of Com.

New York, April 20.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Burgundy, from Havre, 19th March, Capt. Rockett, arrived yesterday, by which the Editors of the Daily Express are furnished with their files up to the day of sailing.

FRANCE.

Business in Paris is very gloomy.

The Courrier Francais presents some considerations on the present commercial crisis. The number of failures in Paris, says that Journal, since the commencement of 1837, has been four times as great as during the corresponding period of last year. The markets for the sale of provisions are glutted; purchasers are scarce in the great provision marts of Sceaux and Poissy. Yet the mania for speculation, which has proved so injurious in England and America, had not made its appearance among us.—The harvest has been abundant. The real cause of this distress must be sought for in the moral position of the country, and in the want of confidence and public security. The same torpor which Government had sought to instil into the minds of men, has communicated itself to their physical energies; and the material world has re-echoed and re-produced the sentiment which pervades the political system. Gloom and despondency have hence insinuated themselves throughout the whole frame-work of society.

The mayor of Lyons, says the Paris Messager, left Paris, having come to the capital for the purpose of communicating to the Government the deplorable state of the silk-weavers, in consequence of the stagnation of the silk trade. The magistrate is stated to have insisted strongly on the urgent necessity of supplying the thousands of sufferers with bread, by affording them employment on the public works.

The *Bulletin des Lois*, contains a census of the population of France, divided into departments, cantons, and communes, and amounting to a total of 33.540.910 individuals. This census will for the next five years be considered the official return of the population.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Lady's Friend, is the title of a book lately brought into our market, and for sale at the Book Store of Mr. Hale. A parent, who has examined it with much satisfaction, begs leave to commend it to the attention of every parent who has daughters about to enter upon the duties of life. It is a book, which as giving a finish to her education, every young lady should read with the utmost care. It is true, it enters into the details of business and private habits with more particularity than perhaps the experience of age will think necessary. Yet this is one of its excellencies. Young people need a manual, to which they can apply for advice, and where they can obtain direction without incurring the mortification of being thought ignorant of things which are familiar to others. This book supplies that place.—It is a *vade mecum*, which every young lady should keep by her to be read often, and consulted on every occasion where they may be in doubt respecting any transaction in which she is to be concerned. It will save many a painful feeling of mortification;—it will inspire confidence, and contribute essentially to form correct habits in all the inter course of life.

Three experiments in living, is the title of another little book, for sale at the same place, which should be read, not merely read but studied, and studied diligently too, by every one setting out in life, and by every one who wishes to learn the art of living well in these hard times, and within the means that his business affords. It is the first of a series of five little volumes, which the author proposes to publish on the economy of living. If the remaining four shall equal this in interest and instruction, we promise him at least one purchaser and reader.

COMMUNICATION.

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the benefit of that institution:

Contribution by the citizens of Raleigh, in the Presbyterian Church,	$89 80
Do. in Methodist Church, Fayetteville, by citizens of different denominations,	21 41
Do in Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville,	55 83
Do. by Rev. Mr. Buxton,	10 00
Do. by J Evans, Esq.,	5 00
Do Cash,	14 00
Do. Cash,	5 00
Do. Cash,	20 00
Collection in Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, by citizens of various denominations,	62 50
	$283 54

N. B. The Treasurers of the State and Parent Societies will observe, that the subscriptions in Cash, of $5 and $20, have been given since my returns to them.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the evening of the 18th instant, Dr. Thos N. Cameron took the Chair, and H. Leete officiated as Secretary. The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, the committee, appointed on a previous occasion to devise some plan for forwarding the interests of the Colonization cause, reported the following:

The committee, appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held on the evening of the 10th instant, to consider and recommend a plan for advancing the interests of the American Colonization Society, in this community, respectfully report:—

1. In regard to the objects to be attained. They are mainly to awaken public attention to the claims of that institution; to diffuse information necessary to a correct opinion, and thus to engage the good feeling and influence of the citizens generally in its behalf, and especially their pecuniary support.

2. That to secure these ends, besides the occasional and voluntary aid of all friends, a stated official agency, frequent meetings, and systematic contributions are necessary. And in order to this, some form of organization.

3. That it is inexpedient, however, to attempt the formation of a Society in this town; but that, instead of a Society, the citizens appoint a committee of fifteen laymen, friendly to the object, to be known as the "Colonization Committee." (and that the Pastors of the different Churches in this place be, *ex officio*, members of the same,) who shall take charge of that interest, and whose duty it shall be, by all judicious means, to endeavor to advance it, both in this town, and throughout the State.

We deem it unnecessary to define the duties or the powers of the committee, above recommended, as their object is simple, and, should they fail to give satisfaction, they can, at any time, be displaced.

All which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the committee,

J. W. DOUGLASS, Chairman.

Which report, on motion of the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Buxton, the meeting proceeded to the appointment of the committee, recommended in the above report, viz.:—Rev. Mr. Buxton, Rev. Mr. McCorqudale, Rev. Mr. McDaniel, Rev. Mr. Douglass, John D. Eccles, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, Louis D. Henry, James H. Hooper, Edward J. Hale, Thos. C. Blake, Hon. H. Potter, H. Leete, John W. Wright, John H. Hall, Charles P. Mallett, Samuel Mims, George McNeill and Arch'd McLauchlin, Esquires.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the committee have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their body.

Mr. Gurley, in a very able and eloquent manner, addressed the meeting in regard to the general advantages to the free coloured people, by emigrating to Liberia.

On motion, adjourned.

THOS. N. CAMERON, Chairman.

H. LEETE, Secretary.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C. April 17, *A. D.* 1837.

Mr. HALE: Deeply impressed with the immoral tendency of the *Fairs*, as conducted in Richmond County, (for I have been a spectator,) I desire, through your paper, to call the attention, not only of the Christian but of the humane and patriotic, to the propriety of discountenancing them by keeping away from them. I would ask the devoted follower of Christ, if, after for hours having his righteous soul vexed with the filthy conversations of the wicked, he can go home with a peaceful conscience, and call his family around the altar, and then commit his body to his bed with the pleasant meditation "all is well?" I would ask the humane, how it comports with his feelings to look upon the scene that presents itself in various forms of cruelty and degradation—men, like tigers in conflict with hands, feet, nails, and teeth, with savage ferocity! Let him also behold by the way side, in sottish drunkenness, a youth, who a few years since, bid fair for honour and usefulness, and a little further, a man that had been dashed from his horse, soundly asleep, just in the position in which he struck the ground, with his hat ten paces from him, and some commodities which he had purchased for his family, scattered all around him; just in the intensity of his contemplation, let him scud behind a pine to screen himself from some half dozen horses that are dashing towards him, goaded by the spurs of the riders, who at the same time are bellowing as loud as they can bawl, and they have not yet got out of his sight, when one or two of them are thrown from their horses; forgetting what a little while before absorbed his feelings, he hastens to learn, if some one is not killed. This is no exaggerated account. But the blind insensibility with which good men, that are accustomed to it can look on, would remind you of the words of the poet, that though

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mein,
As to be hated needs but to be seen
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

It might be a good commentary on the conduct of Lot's daughters with him in the cave, committed without any apparent compunction or remorse, because they were familiar with beholding such, in Sodom. Let every one who has any regard to Christianity, to morality, or even to humanity and patriotism, ask himself the question, "Is it not my duty to stay at home?" All things being considered, is it not best for a good man to sacrifice a little convenience and deal otherwise, and so discountenance what, rightly considered, is the worst kind of nuisance. H.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery County, on the 13th inst., by David Bruton, Esq. JOHN GRAHAM, Esq. of Moore, to Miss ARENA PARSON, of Montgomery County, daughter of Thomas Parson, Esq.

DIED,

At Maple Hill, Robeson county, on the 20th instant, in the 18th year of her age, Miss CHRISTIANNA McLEAN, for several years an humble, devoted, and active member of the Presbyterian Church. In the death of this amiable lady, her parents cannot but feel, that they have lost a dutiful and an interesting daughter, and her brothers a dear and an affectionate sister;—yet they are reminded by her pious walk, heavenly conversation, and triumphant death, not to mourn as those who have no hope. They would, therefore, repress the tear which nature prompts to flow, and look forward, with pleasing anticipation, to that time when they shall meet her to part no more.

"This lovely plant, so young and fair,
Called home by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower,
In Paradise would bloom."

[*Communicated.*

Departed this life in Duplin County, on the 11th of March, ELIZABETH H. McNAB, consort of Rev. Rob't. McNab, after a short but severe illness of two days continuance, aged 19 years and 3 months. The subject of this notice embraced religion at the age of fourteen, and from that period until her death was a most devoted follower of the Redeemer. She was a dutiful child, an affectionate mother, and an agreeable companion. She has left her husband, relations, and an only daughter, to mourn her irreparable loss. "But they sorrow not as those who have no hope, for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God." *Communicated.*

Departed this life on the 18th inst. in Columbus County, Mrs. MARGARET PHILLIPS, consort of J. J. Phillips; she has left her husband and an infant son to mourn their loss; she has been for the two last years a member of the M. E. Church.

New Books.

NICK OF THE WOODS. Dr. Bird's new Novel; Falkner, by Mrs. Shelly, Vivian Gray; Three Experiments of Living; Sequel to do; Twice told Tales; Young Ladies' Friend; Manual of Politeness; Godolphin; Life in Paris; Trans and Trials of Early Life by L E L.; Whitfield's Sermons; Calvin on the Romans; The Great Teacher, Saints' Rest; Minor Morals; Murray's 8vo. Grammar; National Readers; Botany for Beginners; &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

April 25, 1837.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 27.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	43
Ditto, apple,	70 a 75	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	6 a 8½	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	95 a $1	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$7 a 9	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	52 a 55
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

NEW

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has recently received from N. York and Philadelphia, his supply of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Which he is disposed to sell low for Cash. He expects to receive additional supplies by future arrivals. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Goods.

E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1837. 38:f

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 5, viz:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	65	3	44	63	24	7	64	39	71	30

No. **64. 24. 3.** a Prize of $1000, which, with several other Prizes, were sold at ERAMBERT'S TRULY LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

44, 31, 18, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 2.
45, 28, 8, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 4.

Ticket holders are requested to bring in their Tickets that he may *cash* them.

CLASS No. 8, for 1837,

To be drawn at ELIZABETH CITY, Pasquotank County, N. C. on Saturday the 29th day of April, 1837.

75 No. Lottery,—14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$10.000	is	$10.000
1 Prize of	3.000	is	3.000
1 Prize of	2.000	is	2.000
6 Prizes of	1,000	is	6.000
10 Prizes of	400	is	4.000
15 Prizes of	200	is	3.000
30 Prizes of	100	is	3,000
40 Prizes of	80	is	3.200
40 Prizes of	70	is	2.800
50 Prizes of	60	is	3.000
70 Prizes of	40	is	2.800
100 Prizes of	30	is	3.000
122 Prizes of	24	is	2,928
122 Prizes of	16	is	1,952
122 Prizes of	10	is	1,220
5185 Prizes of	8	is	41.480
25620 Prizes of	4	is	102.480

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $4, Halves $2, Quarters $1, at

H. ERAMBERT'S

LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.

April 24, 1837. 38td

N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

To Contractors.

THERE will be let out to the lowest bidder, in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on Thursday, the 1st day of June next, the building of a COTTON FACTORY, 62 feet by 42 feet, 3 stories high, with a basement story of 9 feet; the basement story will be of stone, (which can be procured within one mile of the site,) the balance of the house will be of brick; the 1st story 2½ feet brick; the 2d story 2 feet, and the 3d story 18 inches thick, with a pitch of 11 feet; the brick and stone layed with lime mortar

At the same time will be let out, the making of **300 000** brick, one half delivered at the kiln by the 1st of September, the balance by the 1st of October. The contract will be either let out entire, or separated to suit undertakers. Bond with security, required for the performance of the contract, and the cash paid on its completion

The building of a Saw Mill will also be let out on the 11th May.

Board in the Village is cheap, and good Clay and Wood can be had in half a mile of the situation. It is thought unnecessary to give a minute detail of the Building; a drawing is in the possession of the Subscribers, which will be shown on the day of letting out the work

Sealed Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the contract.

THOMAS STEELE,
WM C. POWEL,
ROBT. J STEELE, } *Committee*

Rockingham, April 22, 1837. 38 3.

☞The Salisbury Watchman and Greensboro' Patriot will insert the above till 1st June, and forward their accounts to this office for payment

For Sale,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,—or would be exchanged for a GIRL. Apply at this Office.

April 27, 1837. 38-1wpd

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for Cash:

Fresh Lime Juice,	Bunch Raisins,
Lemon Syrup,	Soft shell Almonds,
Butter Crackers,	Box Chocolate,
Water do.,	Spanish Segars, &c.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1837. 38-3w

Notice.

AT the July Term, 1834, of Duplin County Court, the undersigned administered on the Estate of the late Hugh McCanne, deceased. The Heirs entitled to distribution are informed that the funds are now ready. Interest will not be paid on any of the items to any of the distributees after this day.

DAVID J. McCANNE Adm'r.

April 19, 1837 38 6wp

Tonic Mixture.

THE success of the SOUTHERN TONIC is unprecedented. It has been anxiously sought after by all classes in every part of the U. States, and its widely extended distribution has been owing to the many requests received from every section of the South and south West.—Although it originated in an obscure part of the country but a few years since, it is now found in all the principal towns and villages in the Union, and its virtues as a Cure for Ague and Fever, and as a *general Tonic*, are appreciated by all who have used it. Being as it professes a compound of *Southern Vegables*, it is needless to offer the assurance that there is no Arsenic, Mercury, nor any thing in the least hurtful to the human constitution in it. It will be found a valuable Medicine in all cases of Dyspepsia and Disorganised Stomach and Bowels, and patients convalescing from Bilious Fever, will derive the most important benefits from the use of the *Southern Tonic*. It may be administered to Children and infants of the most tender age, with the utmost safety. Prepared by Coster & Cloke at their Laboratory, at Montgomery, Ala.

For sale by their appointed agent.

E. J. HALE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

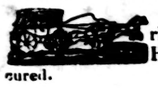
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—

15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply o Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the sout obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY F. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837. 23tf.

Molasses.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, 75 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 1, 1837. 30tf

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2-tf

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

LINE OF PACKETS TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents, at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 14th instant, a white and brown Pointer DOG, about 5 months old. Whoever will return the same, at Mrs. E. Smith's, will be liberally rewarded.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

March 20, 1837. 33tf

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK.....Dr. F. J. Hill,
Robert McRackan,
A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER...James Owen,
Aaron Lazarus,
Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN.....James Burney,
Joseph Gillespie,
John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON.....W. McKay,
W Faison,
Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS.....A. Troy,
Josiah Maultsby,
Augustus Smith.
ROBESON.....John W. Powell,
Archibald A. T. Smith,
Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE.....W. R. Gales,
W. H. Haywood, Jr.,
Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM.....N. A. Stedman,
Charles J. Williams,
John J Alston.
MOORE.....John B. Kelly,
Charles Chalmers,
C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND.....Alfred Dockery,
Walter F Leak,
G. Thomas.
ANSON.....A. Myers,
John A. McRae,
Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY....Dr. F. J. Cutlar,
Duncan McRae, Sr.,
W. Harris.
ROWAN.....Hamilton C. Jones,
Hon. R. M. Pearson,
William Chambers.
RANDOLPH.....Alexander Gray,
Jesse Henshaw,
A. Brower.
DAVIDSON.....Col. Samuel Hargrave,
Henry R. Dusenberry,
Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD.....N. Mendenhall,
Jesse Lindsay,
John Morehead.
CABARRUS.....Paul Barringer,
William F. Phifer,
George Klutts.
IREDELL.....Thomas A. Allison,
C. F. Davidson,
Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG...Samuel McComb,
John Irwin,
Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN.....David Reinhardt,
Alfred M. Burton,
M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD....Edmund Bryan,
John G. Bynum,
John McEntire.
ASHE.....Roderick Murchison,
John Hardin,
J. M. Nye.
BURKE.....Robert C. Pearson,
Isaac T. Avery,
James C. Smith.
SURRY.....Josiah Cowles,
Nathaniel Boyden,
R H. Parks.
WILKES.....William P. Waugh,
Thomas J. Bouchelle,
W. C. Emmett.
STOKES.....M. R. Moore,
C. H. Matthews,
Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

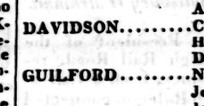
By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.

☞The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

Steamer Cotton Plant.



THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

MURRELL, the Land Pirate, *and CROCKETT in Texas.*

A FRESH SUPPLY of these Popular Works just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 15, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

February 22, 1837. 29tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

St. Mary's Hall,

Green Bank, Burlington, New Jersey;

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

Under the immediate supervision of the Bishop of the Diocese.

THE Institution will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, under the charge of the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D.,* as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. Susan Eaton, as Matron, and Miss Ellen Rotton,† as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a Winter term, of twenty-two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The *regular expenses* for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, psalmody, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty-five per cent. will be deducted, for *daughters of clergymen of the Church.* Full courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen. Books and stationary will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution, a Library, selected especially for the use of Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged $12 50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be *charges additional* to the above,—for instruction in the French language, $7 50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,)—in the German, Italian, and Spanish, $10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, $15 a quarter—on the Harp, with use of instrument, $25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, $10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, $8 a quarter,—and in fancy work, $6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devotional and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish *the domestic character.* It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," to render them, by the due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence here, and for "glory, honour and immortality" hereafter.

All communications must be addressed to "the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D, Chaplain, and Head of the Family, of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey."

Burlington, March 1, 1837.

**From the Rev Dr Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia.*

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve, in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings. In Boston and its vicinity there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of our young men in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, and moderate, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, can do for the benefit of their daughters, they will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton. Mrs. Eaton is a lady of the most respectable connexions in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned; for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian parents seek a Christian education.

†*From the Rev Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.*

Right Rev. and Dear Sir,—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss Rotton and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that, from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies my acquaintance is but of a recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her unostentatious but deep toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England; the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

April 13, 1837. 36-3w.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons of the Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best quality for manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Patterson, two doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837. 34tf.

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. Flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. [illegible]

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old [illegible] has had the advantage of the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, [illegible] common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and [illegible]

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Horlbut, [illegible] by mutual consent on the 8th [illegible] All persons indebted to said firm are [illegible] make immediate payment to A M Ca[illegible] is fully authorised to grant discharges [illegible]

GOOLD HORLBUT,
LEVI HORLBUT.

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old White [illegible] for FAMILY USE.
10 Bals. bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses.

J. HUSKE.

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, [illegible] &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive [illegible] all orders for their Bells of any size, to which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in [illegible] Also, Town Clocks, Church and [illegible] of superior finish and tones. Orders [illegible] information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N. B. They will warrant their Bells [illegible] any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received [illegible]

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, [illegible] would here inform those wanting them that they can be furnished by sending to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new instead.

C. J. ORR,
Brick Building.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO

HAVE just received their FALL supply of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and [illegible]

Which they offer low for Cash or in Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

DRY GOODS

AT COST FOR CASH, AT

Cedar street, First Door from Pa[illegible]

THE Subscriber is opening a New and [illegible] imported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS

And will be receiving further supplies [illegible] tion daily. For Cash, it will be as [illegible] to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit [illegible] will be given for approved paper, [illegible] at the lowest market prices.

H. B.

New York. January 28, 1837.

Petit-Gulf Cotton Seed And Red Clover Seed

For sale by C. P. M[illegible]

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND [illegible]

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable [illegible] lar Medicine. Just received by

E. J.

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasses

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD.

$100 REWARD

WILL be given for the detection and commission of the person or persons who broke the prisoners that lately escaped from the Jail of this County with the implements by which said escape was effected.

By order of the County Court,
(From the Minutes)
Test, JOHN L. ATKINS, C[illegible]

March 21, 1837.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.